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Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

France

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-ninth session from 15 to 26 January 2018. The review of France was held at the 1st meeting, on 15 January 2018. The delegation of France was headed by François Croquette, the Ambassador for Human Rights, Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs. At its 10th meeting, held on 19 January 2018, the Working Group adopted the report on France.

2. On 10 January 2018, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of France: Brazil, Kenya and Kyrgyzstan.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of France:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/FRA/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/FRA/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/FRA/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Germany, Portugal, Rwanda, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to France through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation of France recalled that respect for human rights was a core value of the French Republic. France had continually advocated for the creation of the universal periodic review mechanism. Since the previous review of France in 2013, great efforts had been made to enhance the protection of fundamental rights.

6. France had endeavoured to foster greater respect for the rights of women, particularly in the area of violence against women, [through such initiatives as the development of the Plan to Combat Violence 2017–2019 and the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention)]. It had also made efforts to promote gender equality in the workplace through such initiatives as the creation of the High Council for Gender Equality and the adoption of the law of 4 August 2014 on genuine equality between men and women.

7. Combating discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity was also a priority, as evidenced by the legalization of same-sex marriage and the development of the 2017–2020 plan for putting an end to hatred and discrimination directed at lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons.

8. France had given new impetus to its efforts to combat racism, xenophobia and anti-Semitism, which had been declared the national priority issue for 2015. In all, 40 concrete measures had been taken within the framework of the second National Action Plan to Combat Racism and Anti-Semitism, which covered the period from 2015 to 2017. France had pursued a proactive policy on fighting crime and had adopted specific pieces of legislation to combat online hate speech. Police officers, gendarmes, judges and senior registrars were provided with regular training on the subject.

9. France had stepped up its efforts to put an end to the use of racial profiling, which ran counter to the Republican principle of equality and was banned under the Code of Ethics governing the National Police and the Gendarmerie. An effective remedy was available to individuals who considered that they had been subjected to racial profiling. The Court of Cassation had recalled that identity checks carried out based on physical characteristics associated with actual or presumed ethnic origin were discriminatory, and the use of that practice would constitute serious misconduct on the part of the State.

10. France had stepped up its efforts to combat discrimination in the sphere of education. The topic was a key element in the new syllabuses for ethics and civic education courses. France was determined to mitigate the impact of social and economic inequalities on academic success by implementing social diversity policies in approximately 40 districts and priority education policies in the most challenging neighbourhoods. Tackling discrimination in the workplace remained a priority for the authorities.

11. France had also made efforts to promote solidarity. The multi-year poverty reduction and social inclusion plan for 2013 had made it possible to integrate the needs of the most vulnerable members of the population into the design of policies on access to employment, health care, education, housing and support for families. The rise in poverty rates in France had been halted, and particular progress had been made in the area of emergency accommodation, with 30,000 additional places created since 2012. With regard to the issue posed by unauthorized camps and slum clearance or reclamation, France had made efforts to optimize effective access to housing, health care, employment and schooling: close to 9,000 people had secured housing or temporary accommodations, more than 1,700 people had found employment and almost 5,800 children had been enrolled in school between 2012 and 2016. The Planning Act, which was designed to achieve genuine equality for overseas collectivities, had facilitated the adjustment of legislation to take account of the specific needs existing in those locations.

12. In 2017, France had passed legislation on the duty of care held by parent and subcontracting companies in an effort to ensure that transnational enterprises are held accountable for their actions. France had adopted a national action plan for the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights in April 2017 and ratified the Protocol to the International Labour Organization Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), on 7 June 2016.

13. France was working to cope with the global phenomenon of large-scale population shifts. Two major pieces of legislation had been passed since 2013. The Asylum Reform Act had established the independence of the French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons, strengthened the rights of asylum seekers, improved efficiency and reduced processing times. The Act on the Rights of Foreigners in France had strengthened the right to residence, buttressed judicial authority to exercise oversight of placement in custody and established the principle of prioritizing alternatives to detention. The Government was committed to further improving reception conditions for asylum seekers. The number of places in accommodations for asylum seekers and refugees had doubled since 2013 and was continuing to rise. The time frame for processing asylum requests needed to be shortened and the integration of refugees needed to be improved. Lastly, France had established a mechanism for the protection of unaccompanied minors present in its territory, irrespective of their nationality or legal status.

14. France was working to block illegal immigration channels and to stop human trafficking networks from exploiting people for the purposes of prostitution, forced begging or criminal activity and to put an end to degrading forms of work. Since 2013, France had strengthened its policy for combating human trafficking and established its first national action plan in that regard.

15. In order to address the problem of prison overcrowding, France had modified its prison policies since 2013 to promote the use of alternatives to imprisonment and the adjustment of sentences. A construction programme had been announced that would lead to the creation of 15,000 additional prison places and the renovation of existing facilities.

16. France had a number of suitable institutions and procedures in place to uphold the right to an effective remedy for victims of police violence. Officers suspected of excessive use of force were subject to administrative and judicial investigations.

17. The French authorities continued to display steadfast determination in dealing with the challenges posed by terrorism. The attacks of 13 November 2015 had led the authorities to impose a state of emergency that had then been extended on several occasions in response to the continued threat of terrorism. Although France had invoked the temporary derogation clauses contained in the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (European Convention on Human Rights) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, it had not in any way abandoned the rule of law. The state of emergency could not remain in place indefinitely, and the new Government had decided to lift it on 1 November 2017 with the aim of building an effective framework for protecting and upholding basic rights. A law had been passed to strengthen internal security and combat terrorism for that same purpose.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

18. During the interactive dialogue, 115 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

19. Georgia acknowledged progress achieved in combating discrimination and ensuring the rights of women and children.

20. Germany welcomed the ratification of the Istanbul Convention and the implementation of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

21. Ghana commended the establishment of the High Council for Equality between Women and Men and of the High Council for Family, Childhood and the Elderly.

22. Greece applauded steps to combat racism, anti-Semitism and violence against children.

23. Guyana recognized the long history of France and its commitment to human rights.

24. Haiti welcomed the leadership of France on environmental protection, and a law to prevent human rights violations in supply chains.

25. Honduras praised the establishment of the High Council for Equality between Women and Men and of the Office of the Ombudsman.

26. Hungary welcomed the growing accessibility of education and health care, expressing concern about discrimination against persons with disabilities.

27. Iceland commended France for promoting the rights of women, children and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.

28. India recognized efforts to combat gender discrimination and to achieve gender parity.

29. Indonesia made recommendations.

30. The Islamic Republic of Iran made recommendations.

31. Iraq welcomed steps to reduce poverty and marginalization, encouraging France to improve respect for freedom of religion.

32. Ireland praised measures to combat racism, anti-Semitism and violence against women.

33. Israel commended the implementation of the National Action Plan to Combat Racism and Anti-Semitism.

34. Italy welcomed the ratification of the Istanbul Convention and the establishment of the National Child Protection Council.

35. Japan applauded efforts to combat violence against women and discrimination against Roma.

36. Kazakhstan acknowledged the ratification of international instruments and the adoption of national action plans.

37. The Lao People's Democratic Republic noted efforts to achieve gender equality and to combat gender violence.

38. Lebanon commended the commitment to promoting citizens' and residents' human rights.

39. Libya acknowledged the ratification of international instruments, noting that further efforts were required to combat Islamophobia.

40. Liechtenstein welcomed the prohibition of corporal punishment, noting that it was not banned in all settings.

41. Madagascar commended the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, regretting that discrimination persisted.

42. Malaysia praised efforts to prevent discrimination, and to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.

43. Maldives was encouraged by legislative and constitutional measures to ensure gender parity in political and public life.

44. Mali acknowledged the ratification of the Istanbul Convention and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and praised the leadership of France during the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference, held in Paris.

45. Mauritania noted steps to manage migration and fight racial discrimination.

46. Mongolia expressed concern about racial discrimination, and enquired about the right to decent housing for persons with insufficient means.

47. Montenegro commended the adoption of Act No. 2013-404 on marriage for all and of the plan against anti-LGBT hatred and discrimination (2017–2020).

48. Mozambique made recommendations.

49. Myanmar commended the ratification of numerous human rights treaties and efforts to combat terrorism.

50. Namibia applauded France for declaring the fight against racism and anti-Semitism to be a national priority.

51. Nepal praised efforts to ensure gender parity, encouraging France to enhance its official development assistance.

52. The Netherlands commended efforts to achieve gender equality in the workplace, and to improve prison conditions.

53. Norway made recommendations.

54. Pakistan appreciated efforts to combat racism, while expressing regret that religious and racial prejudice remained prevalent.

55. France was committed to fighting terrorism while upholding the rule of law and fundamental freedoms. The measures provided for by the internal security and antiterrorism law of 30 October 2017 were targeted, proportionate and aimed solely at preventing and combating terrorism. Those measures were accompanied by a large number of safeguards and were subject to wide-ranging parliamentary and judicial oversight.

56. The French delegation had explained that the authorities were preparing a new action plan to tackle all forms of human trafficking. The new plan, which was based on the previous one, would have a particular focus on minors.

57. The French delegation had noted that unaccompanied minors were provided with accommodation without any conditions attached and benefited from all the social assistance services and rights accorded to children. When the "Jungle" camp in Calais had been dismantled, the Government had set up a special emergency mechanism for providing accommodation to individuals who declared themselves to be unaccompanied minors.

58. With regard to the rights of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, the Government was giving the situation in Calais its full attention. The clearing of the Calais camp had put an end to a situation that could not be allowed to continue for reasons of security and the need to uphold human dignity. France intended to develop a balanced policy on asylum and the integration of refugees that would ensure the effective application of the law and favour the integration of persons who had been placed under the protection of France. It was continuing its efforts to improve the various mechanisms for helping foreign nationals to move on from emergency accommodation and find suitable housing.

59. France was committed to tackling racism and anti-Semitism. The next national plan on the issue would be launched by the Prime Minister in March. The plan would be an ambitious one and was currently the focus of a consultation process involving non-governmental organizations and ministries. France was committed to increasing its efforts to combat all forms of hatred expressed on social media.

60. Panama noted steps to ratify international instruments and to combat discrimination.

61. Paraguay welcomed the leadership of France during the 2015 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

62. Peru highlighted achievements concerning gender equality.

63. The Philippines welcomed efforts to combat violence against women and children.

64. Poland commended the creation of the National Child Protection Council and the interministerial plan on mobilizing against and fighting violence against children.

65. Portugal welcomed legislative measures to ensure gender parity in political and public life.

66. Qatar commended efforts to fight human trafficking and hate speech.

67. The Republic of Korea praised steps to integrate Roma and to combat forced labour.

68. The Republic of Moldova welcomed the anti-discrimination framework and achievements in ensuring gender equality.

69. The Russian Federation expressed concern about migrants' rights in the Pas-de-Calais region, and the increase in xenophobia and racism.

70. Rwanda expressed concern at the minimal steps taken to hold accountable perpetrators of genocide in Rwanda residing in France.

71. Saudi Arabia commended steps to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, and to combat social marginalization.

72. Senegal welcomed measures protecting migrants' rights, and combating racism and anti-Semitism.

73. Serbia applauded the adoption of the Act on equality and citizenship, and measures to fight violence against women.

74. Sierra Leone welcomed efforts to combat racism and encouraged France to withdraw its declarations regarding the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

75. Singapore praised efforts to combat racism, anti-Semitism and gender-based violence.

76. Slovakia commended steps to prevent discrimination and to ensure children's rights and gender equality.

77. Slovenia welcomed the procedure for amending gender in civil status registration and measures against discrimination.

78. South Africa urged France to uphold the provisions of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.

79. Spain congratulated France on ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.

80. Sri Lanka noted actions to combat racial discrimination and in ensuring gender equality.

81. The State of Palestine welcomed efforts to combat discrimination and implement the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

82. The Sudan expressed concerned at racist and xenophobic attacks and crimes against migrants.

83. Sweden acknowledged and encouraged work to fulfil human rights obligations.

84. Switzerland welcomed the lifting of the state of emergency, and efforts to promote trust in law enforcement officials.

85. The Syrian Arab Republic stressed the inadmissibility of forcefully acquiring the territory of other States, and the right of peoples to self-determination.

86. Thailand commended efforts to ensure corporate accountability by implementing the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

87. Timor-Leste commended France for integrating migrant women and girls into society.

88. Togo welcomed the National Action Plan to Combat Racism and Anti-Semitism 2015–2017.

89. Tunisia commended France for ratifying the Istanbul Convention.

90. Turkey noted that political initiatives contrary to freedom of expression had been censured by the Constitutional Council.

91. Ukraine noted efforts on gender equality, Roma integration and civil society dialogue.

92. The United Kingdom valued the cooperation of France in combating human trafficking.

93. The United States of America expressed concern at the ban on religious attire and at the low level of schooling of Roma children.

94. Uruguay noted achievements relating to gender equality.

95. Uzbekistan acknowledged the establishment of the High Council for Equality between Women and Men and of the High Council for Family, Childhood and the Elderly.

96. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela made recommendations.

97. Viet Nam welcomed measures on gender equality and on combating racism and anti-Semitism.

98. Zambia welcomed initiatives at the international level to promote women's rights, but noted insufficient progress at the national level in that regard.

99. The French delegation had stated that fighting impunity and preventing genocide were among the central objectives of French diplomacy. France had cooperated closely with the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and subsequently with the residual mechanism to ensure that full information about the events in Rwanda in 1994 were brought to light in a completely impartial manner. In 2012, a specialized judicial centre had been established to provide comprehensive support to the judicial authorities investigating persons suspected of being involved in the genocide. In 1998 the French National

Assembly had established a fact-finding mission on French military operations in Rwanda. A large volume of archives had already been opened and the mission's work was ongoing.

100. France was working to ensure that allegations of sexual abuse of children by French soldiers in the Central African Republic were investigated and that if those allegations were proven, that the persons responsible were brought to justice. France placed great importance on the prevention and suppression of sexual violence and demanded exemplary conduct from its soldiers.

101. The French delegation recalled that the President of the Republic had committed to increasing public spending on development assistance to 0.55 per cent of the gross domestic product by 2022.

102. France was committed to secularism and to freedom of religion and belief. The French authorities continued to make strenuous efforts to combat anti-Muslim acts and acts of hatred. The principle of secularism applied to providers of public services rather than to users of those services. As an exception to that rule, in 2004 lawmakers had chosen to prohibit the wearing of overt religious symbols in public schools in order to preserve the neutrality of public education, maintain a calm atmosphere in the schools and help to ensure that children were not discriminated against because of their religion.

103. France was committed to strengthening its efforts to uphold the rights of persons with disabilities, as had been demonstrated on the occasion of the visit of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities to France in October 2017. Measures were being taken to ensure that persons with disabilities were better able to exercise their right to vote, to improve the schooling provided to students with disabilities, to ensure the inclusion of persons with disabilities in transport and housing, and to do more to help such persons find employment and remain in their jobs. Steps were also being taken to monitor the use of restraints and seclusion more closely.

104. Afghanistan praised the interministerial plan of action against radicalization and terrorism.

105. Albania noted efforts to combat racial discrimination, xenophobia and anti-Semitism.

106. Algeria made recommendations.

107. Andorra welcomed the recent ratification of international human rights instruments.

108. Angola welcomed progress made on civil, political and social rights, especially regarding immigration.

109. Argentina highlighted efforts to combat discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, and to promote children's rights.

110. Armenia welcomed the commitment to counter impunity, and the High Council for Family, Childhood and the Elderly.

111. Australia welcomed laws on same-sex marriage and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, but noted the stigmatization of minority groups.

112. Austria commended France for lifting the state of emergency following the 2015 terrorist attacks.

113. Azerbaijan appreciated efforts to implement recommendations from the second review cycle.

114. Bahrain commended France for its policy on migrant children and refugee children.

115. Bangladesh welcomed efforts to combat discrimination, but expressed concern at reports of racial profiling.

116. Belarus made recommendations.

117. Belgium made recommendations.

118. Benin welcomed the ratification of Council of Europe and International Labour Organization (ILO) instruments, and the Paris Agreement.

119. Bhutan commended France for ensuring the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities.

120. The Plurinational State of Bolivia welcomed the commitment to combating human trafficking, and the ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

121. Bosnia and Herzegovina welcomed the national action plan to combat human trafficking.

122. Botswana welcomed the National Action Plan to Combat Racism and Anti-Semitism.

123. Brazil congratulated France for legislating on gender equality, and for combating discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.

124. Bulgaria commended the legislation against discrimination, and efforts to ensure education for all children.

125. Burkina Faso called on France to withdraw its reservations to international human rights instruments.

126. Canada welcomed the promotion of the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and the recognition of children born to them.

127. The Central African Republic called upon France to pursue its efforts to improve the effectiveness of human rights.

128. Chad congratulated France on combating radicalization and terrorism, and on legislating on the rights of foreigners.

129. Chile expressed concerned at administrative difficulties facing asylum seekers in France.

130. China expressed concern at the fact that minority groups in France still faced discrimination, despite efforts to combat violence, racism and anti-Semitism.

131. The Congo welcomed the legal framework on business and human rights.

132. Costa Rica noted efforts to fight racism, anti-Semitism, xenophobia and racial discrimination.

133. Côte d'Ivoire congratulated France on its commitment to human rights institutions, and on its legislative reforms.

134. Cyprus welcomed measures to prevent discrimination, and the law on gender equality.

135. Denmark praised progress on lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex rights, and the constitutional guarantee of children's interests.

136. Ecuador congratulated France for combating both impunity in business and human trafficking, and for promoting gender parity.

137. Egypt commended France for fighting racism and xenophobia, and for adopting a national action plan to combat human trafficking.

138. Estonia welcomed efforts to curb violence against women and children.

139. Finland was concerned that children and adults with disabilities faced multiple barriers in accessing education on an equal basis with others.

140. Gabon welcomed measures to ensure the rights of vulnerable groups, and to combat terrorism, racism and poverty.

141. Mexico recognized progress in combating racism and anti-Semitism.

142. Morocco welcomed measures to combat religious intolerance, hate speech and all forms of discrimination.

143. Kenya noted measures to combat terrorism, expressing its solidarity regarding that scourge.

144. In conclusion, France highlighted the quality of the discussion during the review, which served to affirm the importance of the universal periodic review, and emphasized its willingness to respond to the recommendations in a timely manner following interministerial consultations. France had sought to involve the National Consultative Commission for Human Rights in its work and was grateful for the constructive dialogue it maintained with civil society. France recalled that 2018 marked the seventieth anniversary of the signing of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in Paris on 10 December 1948 and that it was the responsibility of everyone to protect and uphold the rights set forth therein.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

145. **The following recommendations will be examined by France, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-eighth session of the Human Rights Council:**

145.1 **Fully accept the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Mongolia);**

145.2 **Withdraw its declarations on article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and on article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Mozambique);**

145.3 **Withdraw the declaration relating to article 13 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Greece);**

145.4 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, as recommended by various United Nations bodies (Philippines);**

145.5 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Honduras);**

145.6 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sudan);**

145.7 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Angola);**

145.8 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Chad);**

145.9 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Chile);**

145.10 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Egypt);**

145.11 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and ensure that unaccompanied children in the territory of France enjoy the same protection as French children (Paraguay);**

145.12 **Support the promotion of the rights of all migrant workers and their families among global and national stakeholders, and consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia);**

145.13 **Consider the possibility of ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Azerbaijan);**

145.14 **Ratify the amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on the crime of aggression as soon as possible, with a view to contributing to individual criminal accountability for the illegal use of force, in line with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations (Liechtenstein);**

145.15 **Consider ratifying the amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on the crime of aggression (Andorra);**

145.16 **Ratify the International Labour Organization (ILO) Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) and comply with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Paraguay);**

145.17 **Ratify the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Portugal);**

145.18 **Ratify the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) and the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

145.19 **Ratify the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of the International Labour Organization (Madagascar);**

145.20 **Consider ratifying the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Philippines);**

145.21 **Ratify the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Togo);**

145.22 **Adopt an open, merit-based process when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

145.23 **Continue working to include the responsibility to protect in meetings of the Security Council in a periodic manner, favouring the participation of the Special Adviser on the Responsibility to Protect (Spain);**

145.24 **Cease the policy of using coercive, unilateral measures against other countries, and initiate the immediate lifting of those measure, issued as a punishment by an internal government decision that exceeded the borders of France and violated the rights of citizens of those countries, in a clear violation of article 1 (2) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and of article 1 (2) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Syrian Arab Republic);**

145.25 **Increase official development assistance to meet the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income (Sierra Leone);**

145.26 **Increase its official development assistance contribution to reach 0.7 per cent of gross national income (Congo);**

145.27 **Consider increasing its official development assistance contribution to reach the internationally agreed target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income (Haiti);**

145.28 **Continue its leadership role in supporting development efforts worldwide by meeting the internationally agreed target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (Bhutan);**

145.29 **Continue its efforts to ensure the strengthening of preventive measures in its overseas operations, while giving due consideration to human rights (Japan);**

145.30 **Continue to impose practices that are compatible with international commitments in the area of human rights (Turkey);**

145.31 **Refrain from transferring conventional weapons when these can be used to violate human rights or international humanitarian law, in line with its obligations under the Arms Trade Treaty and target 16.4 of the Sustainable Development Goals (Panama);**

145.32 **Apologize for its silence relating to the acknowledgement of colonialism as a crime against humanity and the worst form of human rights violation, as indicated by the General Assembly of the United Nations, to the peoples and countries that France colonized, causing the death and displacement of millions of people, among them many citizens of the Syrian Arab Republic, and provide financial compensation to the victims (Syrian Arab Republic);**

145.33 **Empower indigenous peoples in the areas that it occupies to exercise their right to self-determination, in compliance with the principles and objectives of the Charter of the United Nations (Syrian Arab Republic);**

145.34 **Incorporate international human rights standards on tolerance and non-discrimination into its national education system (Azerbaijan);**

145.35 **Continue the promotion and strengthening of the instruments to combat discrimination (Georgia);**

145.36 **Continue ensuring effective State responses when dealing with xenophobia and discrimination against women and religious and racial groups (Indonesia);**

145.37 **Increase its efforts to combat all forms of discrimination against women and girls belonging to certain religious or ethnic minorities, including the prevention of discrimination in the labour market (Qatar);**

145.38 **Continue with efforts to improve its legal and institutional frameworks for protection against discrimination, and foster a culture of equality, tolerance and mutual respect by ensuring the same level of protection relating to all grounds of discrimination (State of Palestine);**

145.39 **Continue to promote a culture of equality, tolerance and mutual respect to prevent and combat persistent discrimination (Timor-Leste);**

145.40 **Intensify efforts to prevent discrimination and combat all forms of its manifestations (Uzbekistan);**

145.41 **Conduct effective measures to increase public awareness, in order to enhance the culture of equality, tolerance and mutual respect (Uzbekistan);**

145.42 **Further promote social inclusion and tolerance policies between groups, particularly vis-à-vis migrants (Viet Nam);**

145.43 **Put in place a strong legislative framework to combat all forms of discriminatory practice (Madagascar);**

145.44 **Establish an institution specifically dedicated to anti-discrimination for various categories of its population, and consider collecting disaggregated data to that effect (Namibia);**

145.45 **Provide the entities in charge of implementing anti-discrimination regulations at the local, regional and national levels with human and financial resources to fulfil their mandate (Honduras);**

145.46 **Ensure sufficient long-term financial resources for programmes and initiatives under the Real Equality Overseas Act of 28 February 2017 (Haiti);**

145.47 **Promote equality and non-discrimination and preserve the cultural rights of all groups, with emphasis on religious symbols (Sudan);**

145.48 **Continue strengthening measures against discrimination, particularly to guarantee the protection and integration of children of different nationalities (Chile);**

145.49 **Continue to combat all forms of discrimination, including racial discrimination and discrimination based on ethnic grounds (Italy);**

145.50 **Continue its efforts aimed at strengthening the fight against racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia (Senegal);**

145.51 **Adopt measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination, xenophobia and religious intolerance (Sudan);**

145.52 **Ensure an effective State response to matters related to racism, discrimination, Islamophobia and xenophobia (Afghanistan);**

145.53 **Strengthen policies to prevent and combat violence and intolerance against migrants (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

145.54 **Take further effective measures to combat racial discrimination and xenophobia, and combat hate crimes based on racism (China);**

145.55 **Increase the efficiency of investigations of and sanctions for perpetrators of violence and discrimination against ethnic and religious minorities, including Roma, non-sedentary groups, Muslims, migrants and asylum seekers, in particular when they are perpetrated by State agents (Mexico);**

145.56 **Enhance its efforts to combat racism and religious intolerance (Kenya);**

145.57 **Make sure that recently introduced reforms, including several action plans in the field of the fight against racism and anti-Semitism, will translate into widespread practice (Poland);**

145.58 **Continue and further strengthen the efforts made under the National Action Plan to Combat Racism and Anti-Semitism 2015–2017 to fight racial discrimination and xenophobia (India);**

145.59 **Ensure that the dedicated national body completes its work on a new National Action Plan to Combat Racism and Anti-Semitism 2018–2020, based on a thorough evaluation of its predecessor (Israel);**

145.60 **Continue to refine and implement the 40 measures in the National Action Plan to Combat Racism and Anti-Semitism 2015–2017 until a new National Action Plan is introduced (Singapore);**

145.61 **Effectively implement the 2017 Act, as well as the national plan of action on business and human rights, and ensure that obligations under the Act are duly respected by French companies operating overseas (Thailand);**

145.62 **Continue its efforts relating to training and awareness-raising against racism and discrimination (Morocco);**

145.63 **Continue efforts to establish a policy on statistics on ethnic minorities, in order to study and eliminate the phenomenon of racial discrimination (Tunisia);**

145.64 **Ensure an effective State response to anti-Muslim attacks, racism, discrimination, xenophobia and Islamophobia (Pakistan);**

145.65 **Intensify efforts to prevent violence and criminal acts motivated by hatred and intolerance and prosecute those responsible for such acts (Slovakia);**

145.66 **Intensify efforts aimed at preventing violence and crimes committed on the grounds of hatred or intolerance, and bring the perpetrators of those crimes to justice (Belarus);**

145.67 **Step up efforts against anti-Semitism and anti-Muslim violence and prosecute and punish perpetrators (Central Africa Republic);**

145.68 **Address police-led racism and police violence against migrants (South Africa);**

145.69 **Ensure the full implementation of measures for the prevention of violence based on race and on social and economic status (Montenegro);**

145.70 **Take effective steps to repeal discriminatory by-laws, including those prohibiting the hijab, and ensure that Muslims are not discriminated against because of their religion or ethnicity, and that education of girls and adolescents is not adversely affected (Pakistan);**

145.71 **Develop national plans to address all forms of religious discrimination (United States of America);**

145.72 **Take all necessary measures to combat all forms and manifestations of racism and to prevent discrimination in the workplace and the labour market concerning Muslim women wearing the headscarf (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

145.73 **Continue to enhance efforts to prevent acts of racism, intolerance and xenophobia against minority groups, particularly towards women and girls among its Muslim population, including by ensuring justice for victims of such acts (Malaysia);**

145.74 **Take all necessary steps to combat racial violence, especially against foreign and migrant women and children, and to ensure their rights, access to basic services and integration into the host society (Thailand);**

145.75 **In line with a recommendation from the previous universal periodic review, take the necessary measures to prevent discriminatory identity controls and to ensure that cases of proven abuse of authority are subjected to an appropriate sanction (Switzerland);**

145.76 **Make efforts to stop the stigmatizing practice of ethnic profiling by law enforcement officials and private business (Pakistan);**

145.77 **Stop the abusive, humiliating and discriminatory practices of the police against people of African or Arab origin, victims of identity checks based on discriminatory ethnic profiling (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

145.78 **Reinforce the national legislative framework and institutional mechanisms to combat all discriminatory practices based on racial, ethnic and religious profiling (Azerbaijan);**

145.79 **Set up efforts to curb racist and xenophobic discourse in public life and political spheres, particularly by elected representatives (Botswana);**

145.80 **Introduce further measures to address the issue of hate speech, in order to effectively combat discrimination and intolerance, and ensure that an independent mechanism for the review of relevant national action plans is put in place (Norway);**

145.81 **Continue efforts to combat all forms of racial discrimination and hate speech directed against certain groups on the basis of race or religion, in order to promote a culture of diversity and tolerance (Tunisia);**

145.82 **Intensify efforts against discrimination, racism, xenophobia and anti-Semitism, prohibiting and punishing hate speech or any other action that could incite violent attacks for discriminatory reasons (Uruguay);**

145.83 **Take legislative, political and awareness-raising measures to effectively combat hate speech and crimes motivated by racial or religious hatred (Algeria);**

145.84 **Continue its policy of combating racism and ensuring that racist and xenophobic speech is investigated and, if necessary, prosecuted, with appropriate sanctions (Côte d'Ivoire);**

145.85 **Take all necessary measures to ensure the application of the legislative framework established to combat hate speech, particularly on social networks (Cyprus);**

145.86 **Strengthen measures against racist and xenophobic speech, including investigation and prosecution (Ecuador);**

145.87 **Continue its efforts in the area of prevention and the fight against hate speech (Morocco);**

145.88 **Enact legislation to combat incitement to racial discrimination and hate speech (Bahrain);**

145.89 **Ensure that perpetrators of hate speech and violence are held accountable (Russian Federation);**

145.90 **Ensure the official recognition of the existing national minorities in the country (Russian Federation);**

145.91 **Establish a mechanism to independently monitor and evaluate actions taken within the framework of the national plan against anti-LGBT hatred and discrimination (Spain);**

145.92 **Take steps to introduce legal protections from discrimination on the grounds of intersex status (Australia);**

145.93 **Ensure the follow-up and independent assessment of the implementation of the plan against anti-LGBT hatred and discrimination (2017–2020) (Austria);**

145.94 **Make sure it is easier for transgender people to obtain official recognition of their gender by a rapid, accessible and transparent procedure (Belgium);**

145.95 **Continue stepping up measures to protect lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, with special emphasis on the elimination of hate speech and discrimination (Chile);**

145.96 **Take the necessary measures to punish hate speech, in particular on the social media, against the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community (Argentina);**

145.97 **Ensure compensation is paid to all victims of nuclear tests in French Polynesia, in line with the observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and of the Human Rights Committee (Panama);**

145.98 **Take all appropriate measures to comply with the obligations arising from the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, and prosecute all genocide suspects living in France (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

145.99 **Declassify and make public all Rwanda genocide documents that would advance efforts to establish responsibility and victims' rights to the truth (Guyana);**

145.100 **Investigate comprehensively the role, actions and involvement of States before, during and after the Rwanda genocide (Guyana);**

145.101 **Follow up on the findings of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and, where just, prosecute identified offenders (Guyana);**

145.102 **Increase its efforts to help ensure the accountability of suspected perpetrators of the genocide in Rwanda (Israel);**

145.103 **Positively respond to the requests for mutual legal assistance by the Government of Rwanda with respect to the ongoing investigations against**

suspected perpetrators of genocide living in France, and declassify all relevant documentation related to the genocide (Mozambique);

145.104 **Take appropriate actions aimed at prosecuting Rwanda genocide suspects living in France, or alternatively, extradite them to the competent jurisdiction (Namibia);**

145.105 **Take active steps to either prosecute or extradite suspected genocide perpetrators residing in its territories (Rwanda);**

145.106 **Take steps to either extradite or prosecute the Rwanda genocide suspects who may still be residing in its territory (Kenya);**

145.107 **Take immediate steps to cooperate with the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda by prosecuting Wenceslas Munyeshyaka and Laurent Bucyibaruta, or, alternatively, ensure their immediate return to the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (Rwanda);**

145.108 **Take active steps to declassify and make public all documents that contain government and military information relating to the period before, during and after the genocide (Rwanda);**

145.109 **Take active steps to investigate allegations emanating from various sources of France's role and involvement in the genocide against the Tutsi (Rwanda);**

145.110 **Amend due diligence law No. 2017-399, so as to remove the burden from victims of corporate human rights violations and put it on the companies, in order to ensure corporate accountability (Namibia);**

145.111 **Strengthen oversight for French companies operating abroad with regard to any negative impact of their activities on the enjoyment of human rights, particularly in conflict areas, which includes situations of foreign occupation where there are heightened risks of human rights abuses (State of Palestine);**

145.112 **Continue establishing good practices in ensuring human rights obligations are met in environmental policy-making and in business enterprises (Bhutan);**

145.113 **Continue constructively participating in the framework of the process of Human Rights Council resolution 26/9, as part of the fight against corporate impunity (Ecuador);**

145.114 **Pursue actions and initiatives in the implementation of the aims of the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Benin);**

145.115 **Continue its efforts to implement the Paris Agreement on Climate Change (Gabon);**

145.116 **Ensure that the new anti-terrorism laws are applied in a proportionate manner and in a way that prioritizes fundamental human rights, such as the right to liberty and the right to a fair trial (Iceland);**

145.117 **Continue conducting its deradicalization programme, as a part of ongoing efforts to combat radicalization and to enhance the exchange of experience and cooperation with other countries (Indonesia);**

145.118 **Strengthen policies to prevent the radicalization of young people by effectively tackling the root causes of this phenomenon, one of the main ones being social exclusion (Kazakhstan);**

145.119 **Further strengthen its measures to protect peace and the security of its people from acts of terrorism (Myanmar);**

145.120 **Closely monitor and evaluate the implementation of legislative amendments to combat terrorism, in order to ensure that individual liberties and human rights are fully protected (Norway);**

145.121 **Carry out prior judicial control, in order to ensure that anti-terrorism measures are in line with international human rights law (Panama);**

145.122 **Strengthen fundamental freedoms and the rule of law in the fight against terrorism (Peru);**

145.123 **Continue to respect fundamental human rights, even as it increases security measures to counter terrorism (Philippines);**

145.124 **Ensure that counter-terrorism measures are carried out in a proportionate and non-discriminatory manner and do not lead to the stigmatization of specific sections of the population (Qatar);**

145.125 **Include measures increasing prior judicial control and transparency in anti-terrorism efforts (Republic of Korea);**

145.126 **Review the impact on human rights and fundamental freedoms of police operations carried out under the state of emergency, with a view to minimizing their negative effects (Slovenia);**

145.127 **Carry out an evaluation of its new legislative and security-related counter-terrorism instruments to prevent any possible violations of human rights (Switzerland);**

145.128 **Cease all forms of direct and indirect support for terrorist groups that are implicated in the shedding of Syrian blood (Syrian Arab Republic);**

145.129 **Ensure that counter-terrorism measures are in full conformity with the provisions of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ukraine);**

145.130 **Put in place mechanisms to systematically monitor the 2017 anti-terror laws and associated policies, especially with regard to their discriminatory impact on minorities and religious groups (Australia);**

145.131 **Conduct an independent and transparent assessment of the anti-terrorism policy and its impact on civil liberties and human rights, by taking into account the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (Belarus);**

145.132 **In the context of the fight against terrorism, limit the use of exceptional powers to the extent required by the situation, while respecting international human rights standards (Brazil);**

145.133 **Ensure that measures to combat terrorism do not, in their application, violate rights protected by the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Central African Republic);**

145.134 **Fight against terrorism in line with international human rights instruments (Costa Rica);**

145.135 **Guarantee respect for human rights in the execution of counter-terrorism activities, including the rights and fundamental freedoms of its citizens (Egypt);**

145.136 **Continue efforts in the fight against terrorism (Gabon);**

145.137 **Create a body to monitor the implementation of measures provided for by the law on strengthening internal security and the fight against terrorism, in particular focusing on necessity and proportionality (Mexico);**

145.138 **Investigate and monitor all cases of alleged unnecessary or excessive use of force by law enforcement authorities, and establish measures to ensure that law enforcement authorities are held to account (Australia);**

145.139 **Put in place the necessary conditions to ensure that speedy, independent and thorough investigations are carried out of complaints of ill-treatment attributed to law enforcement personnel (Austria);**

145.140 **Consider incorporating into French criminal legislation a definition of torture that includes all elements set forth in article 1 of the Convention against Torture, and consider making torture an imprescriptible offence (Ghana);**

145.141 **Continue its efforts to improve conditions of detention (Georgia);**

145.142 **Continue efforts aiming at decreasing overcrowding in prisons (Germany);**

145.143 **Consider taking urgent steps to improve conditions of detention by implementing the recommendations of the Inspector General of Places of Deprivation of Liberty (Ghana);**

145.144 **Ensure respect for prisoners' dignity and improve conditions of detention and change the paradigm in French criminal policy (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

145.145 **Continue addressing prison overcrowding, looking at existing initiatives, such as the legislative proposal on building 15,000 new cells and installing telephones in prison cells (Netherlands);**

145.146 **Continue to improve the living conditions of detained persons and inmates in its holding facilities and prisons (Republic of Korea);**

145.147 **Take measures against serious overcrowding in prisons, the terrible conditions of detention and violations of prisoners' rights (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

145.148 **Improve the living conditions of detainees by implementing the recommendations of the Inspector General of Places of Deprivation of Liberty, including making greater use of alternatives to imprisonment in line with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (Denmark);**

145.149 **Address the issues identified in the 2017 European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment report, particularly problems linked to overcrowded prisons, which appear to require urgent measures (Norway);**

145.150 **Reduce overcrowding in French prisons and improve the conditions for the detainees, including by allocating greater resources to rehabilitation (Sweden);**

145.151 **Put an end to trafficking in persons, particularly women and children, and combat other forms of exploitation relating to trafficking (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

145.152 **Continue its efforts to combat trafficking in persons, especially women and girls (Peru);**

145.153 **Progressively develop existing capacity to effectively tackle modern forms of human exploitation in fulfilment of international treaty obligations, building resilience across the constituent lands of the French Republic (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

145.154 **Strengthen the national policy on combating human trafficking and intensify its efforts to identify human trafficking among migrants and refugees (Belarus);**

145.155 **Continue the fight against trafficking in human beings and participation in international cooperation in that regard (Bulgaria);**

145.156 **Adopt a suitable action plan to combat all forms of trafficking and exploitation of children (India);**

145.157 **Consider enlarging the scope of its national plan to comprehensively address all forms of trafficking and exploitation (Ireland);**

145.158 **Consider expanding the scope of the national plan of action against human trafficking to cover all forms of trafficking and exploitation (Hungary);**

145.159 **Redouble its efforts in the fight against human trafficking, allocating financial resources at the local, regional and national levels, including adequate provisions to guarantee the protection of victims (Honduras);**

145.160 **Continue to provide support to women and girls at risk of trafficking (Timor-Leste);**

145.161 **Take effective measures to ensure that the victims of trafficking, especially women and children, are protected and supported in an appropriate manner (Bosnia and Herzegovina);**

145.162 **Make further efforts to assist the victims of human trafficking, ensure their protection and provide them with convenient legal representation (Qatar);**

145.163 **Provide children who are at risk of human trafficking and victims of human trafficking with assistance in returning to their normal life (Russian Federation);**

145.164 **Continue to strengthen the legislation relating to the Interministerial Mission for the protection of women from violence and combating trafficking in human beings (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**

145.165 **Continue to protect the right to freedom of expression, which constitutes a principal value among French human values (Lebanon);**

145.166 **Take all measures to guarantee freedom of expression on the Internet, in accordance with article 11 of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen (Haiti);**

145.167 **Take measures to ensure the freedoms of expression, of opinion and of the media, guaranteeing the right of journalists to protect their sources (Russian Federation);**

145.168 **Guarantee freedom of expression, fight against verbal attacks on journalists and ensure that they can protect their sources (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

145.169 **Strengthen bilingualism in France to reflect the cultural diversity of its citizenry (Lebanon);**

145.170 **Immediately investigate all instances of use of excessive force by security forces while monitoring protests and demonstrations (Zambia);**

145.171 **Effectively investigate all cases of the use of force by law enforcement bodies during demonstrations (Russian Federation);**

145.172 **Impartially investigate the excessive use of force by law enforcement agents during protests and demonstrations (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

145.173 **Ensure the effective examination of complaints of the excessive use of force during arrests, forced evictions and police operations to maintain public order (Belarus);**

145.174 **Bring all legislation concerning communication surveillance into line with international human rights standards (Liechtenstein);**

145.175 **Ensure that all communication surveillance requires a test of legality, proportionality and necessity (Liechtenstein);**

145.176 **Take the necessary measures to further the efforts of the authorities to register the births of children in the overseas departments and territories (Argentina);**

145.177 **Ensure the justiciability of economic, social and cultural rights and ensure that its courts apply uniform standards regarding the applicability of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (South Africa);**

145.178 **Continue to strengthen and reform the social protection system to cover all persons, including those from the most disadvantaged and marginalized groups (Maldives);**

145.179 **Enhance efforts to reduce the impact of social inequalities on access to quality education for vulnerable groups (Republic of Moldova);**

145.180 **Strengthen its policies to combat poverty, including by improving effective access to housing for homeless persons or persons in very precarious housing (Kazakhstan);**

145.181 **Establish a national plan of action for housing, aimed at making accessible a sufficient number of housing units to the poorest (Portugal);**

145.182 **In relation to recent evictions of Roma, provide appropriate information and adequate notification, in addition to offering rehousing options for those evicted (Spain);**

145.183 **Take the necessary measures to tackle the questions of poor housing and administrative difficulties in accessing welfare protection (Belgium);**

145.184 **Intensify efforts and invest more resources to ensure the right to adequate housing (Viet Nam);**

145.185 **Ensure, within a reasonable time, measures to address the problem of the loss of housing of persons evicted from informal settlements, and prior consultation with the occupants, in particular regarding Roma settlements (Germany);**

145.186 **Continue to take measures to address the issues raised in reports of continued cases of removal of Roma campsites and forced evictions from them (Japan);**

145.187 **Ensure consultations with Roma concerning the issue of forced evictions, in order to provide long-term accommodation for all evicted persons (Poland);**

145.188 **Improve and simplify access to rights and procedures to obtain social security (Portugal);**

145.189 **Formulate and implement effective policies geared towards the elimination of poverty, particularly in overseas departments, regions and territories, including Reunion, French Guiana and Mayotte (Botswana);**

145.190 **Draft policies and social programmes that specifically target regions, departments and overseas departments to improve the quality of life so that it is in line with that in Europe (Costa Rica);**

145.191 **Take concrete measures to reduce the unemployment rate in the country (Bangladesh);**

145.192 **Develop mental health services that do not lead to institutionalization, overmedication and practices that do not respect the will and preferences of individuals (Portugal);**

145.193 **Allocate the necessary resources to apply complementary measures aimed at reducing the gap in educational achievement between children belonging to different socioeconomic groups (Portugal);**

145.194 **Take additional measures to guarantee a sufficient number of qualified teachers and to ensure the right to education for all children (Slovakia);**

145.195 **Strengthen education reforms with the aim of reducing the impact of children's social origin on their educational achievements (Congo);**

145.196 **Take measures to promote a real culture of equality and tolerance by evaluating the Act on public school reform, and, if needed, strengthen its educational reform with a view to reducing the effects of the social background of children on their achievement in school, and ensure the right to education of all children without discrimination (Hungary);**

145.197 **Continue with efforts to protect children from direct and indirect discrimination in education (Serbia);**

145.198 **Establish a national programme to eliminate barriers and increase access to public education for Roma children (United States of America);**

145.199 **Strengthen its educational reform, with a view to reducing the effects of the social background of children on their achievements (Timor-Leste);**

145.200 **Adopt legislative and policy measures to ensure access to quality education, in an inclusive way, for all foreign children, regardless of their immigration status (Honduras);**

145.201 **Review school textbooks that contain selective stories on historical events that are controversial (Turkey);**

145.202 **Continue with the promotion and protection of equality between women and men in all sectors of public and private life (Serbia);**

145.203 **Continue to implement measures to advance gender equality and combat discrimination against women in all spheres, including in political and economic activities (Sri Lanka);**

145.204 **Systematically mainstream gender equality into all public policies (Zambia);**

145.205 **Continue its efforts at the national, regional and international levels to promote gender equality (Cyprus);**

145.206 **Combat all forms of discrimination against women and girls belonging to racial, ethnic and religious minorities, and ensure that Muslim women wearing the hijab are not discriminated against in the labour market (Pakistan);**

145.207 **Take further measures to combat all forms of discrimination against women and girls belonging to racial, ethnic, national and religious minorities, including those living in sensitive urban areas (Iceland);**

145.208 **Reinforce the existing anti-discrimination measures and policies to combat all forms of discrimination against women and girls from racial and religious minorities (Sierra Leone);**

145.209 **Decrease gaps in employment between men and women (Iraq);**

145.210 **Improve procedures for asylum seekers (Iraq);**

145.211 **Enhance policies aimed at combating racial discrimination and xenophobia (Lebanon);**

145.212 **Continue taking appropriate measures aimed at narrowing the wage gap between men and women (Namibia);**

145.213 **Ensure that provisions related to gender equality, as provided by the legal instruments and rules, are fully implemented, particularly regarding wage gaps (Netherlands);**

145.214 **Take action to effectively address the gender pay gap and report on the results during the following review cycle (Slovenia);**

145.215 **Redouble its efforts to eliminate the gender wage gap (Sudan);**

145.216 **Continue efforts to achieve full equality in all areas, especially in the labour market (Tunisia);**

145.217 **Address the disparities in gender equality across the employment sectors (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

145.218 **Adopt measures to guarantee effective equality between men and women, addressing issues such as respect for the obligations of companies in relation to professional and wage equality (Uruguay);**

145.219 **Continue to combat all forms of discrimination against women and girls belonging to racial, ethnic, national and religious minorities, including those living in sensitive urban areas (Liechtenstein);**

145.220 **Further strengthen the implementation of gender equality policies at the municipal and regional levels (Ireland);**

145.221 **Strengthen the implementation of gender equality measures at the regional and municipal levels (Montenegro);**

145.222 **Strengthen the implementation of gender equality policies at the municipal and regional levels (Togo);**

145.223 **Strengthen the implementation of gender equality policies at the municipal and regional levels (Albania);**

145.224 **Continue its efforts to strengthen its mechanism for eliminating gender violence (Japan);**

145.225 **Continue and strengthen its efforts to combat violence and discrimination against women (Mongolia);**

145.226 **Continue efforts to combat gender-based violence against women (Nepal);**

145.227 **Ensure that the fifth interministerial plan to prevent and combat violence against women (2017–2019) is adequately resourced and funded to meet its objectives (Singapore);**

145.228 **Implement the recommendations of the Defender of Rights on the introduction of a clear and precise definition of sexual harassment into the draft law on equality and citizenship (Greece);**

145.229 **Continue to design and implement public policies to prevent, address, sanction and eliminate all forms of violence against women, including female genital mutilation and early and forced marriage (Paraguay);**

145.230 **Continue to implement measures aimed at enhancing equality between men and women in politics and in public life (Armenia);**

145.231 **Continue to take steps at all levels in order to enforce women's representation in leadership and decision-making positions (Bosnia and Herzegovina);**

145.232 **Consolidate efforts to reach a comprehensive policy on children's rights, as part of the protection of childhood, education and youth, and support family policy to assist families in raising children (Saudi Arabia);**

145.233 **Further strengthen preventive measures to ensure that the rights of children are respected (Slovakia);**

145.234 **Review the policy of systematic prenatal detection of Down syndrome, in line with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international instruments (Costa Rica);**

145.235 **Ensure the impartial investigation of allegations of sexual abuse of children by French military officers during Operation Sangaris (Russian Federation);**

145.236 **Explicitly prohibit corporal punishment in all settings, including in the family and in care settings (Liechtenstein);**

145.237 **Adopt legislation explicitly prohibiting all forms of corporal punishment of children and sanctioning perpetrators of such violence (Sweden);**

145.238 **Clearly and explicitly prohibit corporal punishment of children in all setting, including in the home (Uruguay);**

145.239 **Expressly prohibit all corporal punishment of children in all settings (Andorra);**

145.240 **Explicitly prohibit corporal punishment in all settings, in order to further strengthen the protection of children (Denmark);**

145.241 **Explicitly prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings, including in the home (Estonia);**

145.242 **Set in law an age below which a person cannot be deemed to consent to any sexual act (Canada);**

145.243 **Adopt effective policies to protect isolated foreign minors from child labour exploitation (Panama);**

145.244 **Establish a minimum age of criminal responsibility of above 13 years (Sierra Leone);**

145.245 **Establish a minimum age of criminal responsibility not below the age of 13, and end the treatment of children over 16 years of age as adults, including when involved in violent extremist activities (Sweden);**

145.246 **Ensure that the juvenile justice system fully complies with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and ensure that children, particularly girls, are not detained together with adults and can access education and health services (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

145.247 **Continue implementing policies directed towards access to rights and social services for young people (Republic of Moldova);**

145.248 **Continue with the assistance, and the promotion and protection of the rights, of persons with disability (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**

145.249 **Take the necessary steps to ensure equal treatment of persons with disabilities (Myanmar);**

145.250 **Continue to enhance access to training for persons with disabilities, and to coordinate the continuity of support services in the job search and employment phases and prevent the loss of jobs (Saudi Arabia);**

145.251 **Implement the Government's national plan to improve access to education, health care, employment and public infrastructure for persons with disabilities (United States of America);**

145.252 **Ensure the effective implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities by ensuring the full compliance of legal provisions, and give priority to repealing article L5 of the Electoral Code permitting judges to deprive persons under guardianship of their right to vote (Austria);**

145.253 **Take further steps to extend welfare services and assistance to all persons with disabilities (Bulgaria);**

145.254 **Continue efforts to protect the rights of persons with disabilities, taking into consideration their specific needs and their capacities (Ecuador);**

145.255 **Implement a comprehensive national disability policy, together with effective action plans and budgetary measures, through close cooperation with representative organizations of persons with disabilities, in order to achieve equality for persons with disabilities and inclusive education for all (Finland);**

145.256 **Strengthen statistical research and collection of data on the number of persons with disabilities in the country, the total rates of schooling and the quality and quantity of the services and educational support offered, and disaggregate such data by different types of disability (Finland);**

145.257 **Continue to take actions to promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among the different racial and ethnic groups, in particular the minority groups, in France (Sri Lanka);**

145.258 **Strengthen social inclusion measures in all sectors, in particular for minorities (Angola);**

145.259 **Take results-oriented measures to implement the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, including those related to the situation of the Roma and other minorities (Azerbaijan);**

145.260 **Promote the right of representatives of regional language groups and minorities and of indigenous people in the overseas territories to use their mother tongue (Russian Federation);**

145.261 **Continue its efforts to provide adequate health and education services to migrants, refugees and minorities, including Roma (Peru);**

145.262 **Ensure equal access to basic rights, including water and sanitation, health insurance and health care, and access to emergency housing for all minorities, including Roma populations (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

145.263 **Address marginalization and discrimination against the Roma population, including ensuring their rights to adequate housing and education (South Africa);**

145.264 **End violent attacks, hate crimes and manifestations of racism against Roma and punish those responsible; and allow them access to basic rights such as water, sanitation, health care, education and housing (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

145.265 **Enhance efforts for the integration of Roma (Bahrain);**

145.266 **Pursue actions and initiatives relating to the protection and promotion of the rights of migrants (Benin);**

145.267 **Establish cohesive, long-term strategies to provide access to safe drinking water and sanitation for migrants in Calais and in the north of France (Sierra Leone);**

145.268 **Strengthen the protection of the rights of migrant workers and combat discrimination against them, notably regarding rights related to retirement (Algeria);**

145.269 **Make it easier for immigrant populations to enter the labour force, especially those from poor neighbourhoods (Canada);**

145.270 **Continue efforts to combat terrorism (Lebanon);**

145.171 **Provide durable solutions for refugees in its territory by accelerating asylum determination procedures and providing more assistance to approved refugees (Philippines);**

145.272 **Further increase efforts aimed at protecting asylum seekers and migrants (Ukraine);**

145.273 **Take the necessary measures to ensure a proper reception for refugees and asylum seekers, in accordance with its international commitments (Algeria);**

145.274 **Implement the 2015 pledge to the Council of the European Union to accept 24,000 refugees in France (Bangladesh);**

145.275 **Take additional measures to protect the rights of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers (Brazil);**

145.276 **Effectively protect the rights of refugees and immigrants, and promote social inclusion (China);**

145.277 **Streamline processes for processing asylum requests (Costa Rica);**

145.278 **Ensure the rights of all migrants and asylum seekers to legal assistance and necessary services, and to protection from any threats to which they may be subjected (Egypt);**

145.279 **Continue its efforts to protect rights in the context of migration and asylum (Morocco);**

145.280 **Guarantee the right of suspensive appeal for all migrants and asylum seekers held in waiting areas, and allow them legal assistance (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

145.281 **Protect the rights of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, including access to judicial review and appeal procedures for foreign minors (Afghanistan);**

145.282 **Step up measures to improve access to the right of asylum and detection of vulnerabilities, particularly accompanied by psychological support for trauma connected with persecution and exile (Côte d'Ivoire);**

145.283 **Ensure the protection of the rights of the child, including the protection and integration of unaccompanied minors (South Africa);**

145.284 **Continue efforts to protect children, especially unaccompanied migrant children, from sexual exploitation and trafficking (Tunisia);**

145.285 **Ensure that unaccompanied migrant children in French territory have full access to asylum procedures and are not placed in transit zones (Zambia);**

145.286 **Address the reported lack of access to basic services for asylum seekers and migrants, especially unaccompanied children (Bangladesh);**

145.287 **Deploy the necessary measures to ensure that unaccompanied foreign minors in France have access to housing, education, medical services and rapid follow-up of their dossiers, making sure that minors are not denied assistance until a thorough investigation has been made of their situation, in particular of their age (Belgium);**

145.288 **Adopt the necessary measures to guarantee effective protection for unaccompanied foreign minors and to find alternative solutions to deprivation of freedom for their care (Canada);**

145.289 **Guarantee the effective promotion and protection of the rights of asylum seekers and refugees, particularly separated and unaccompanied children and adolescents (Ecuador);**

145.290 **Establish mechanisms to identify, protect and provide legal assistance to unaccompanied asylum seekers and migrant children (Mexico);**

145.291 **Ensure that the specific vulnerability of unaccompanied minors and the compliance of their living conditions with the Act of 14 March 2016 on child protection are taken into account (Germany);**

145.292 **Consider increasing resources to assist refugees, including unaccompanied children (Republic of Korea);**

145.293 **Pay special attention to unaccompanied migrant minors (Russian Federation);**

145.294 **Elaborate on specific measures aimed at taking care of unaccompanied child migrants (Senegal);**

145.295 **Strengthen policies for access to basic services for peasants and other people who work in rural areas (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

145.296 **Redouble its efforts to prevent racially motivated acts of violence against Muslims (Libya);**

145.297 **Fight all forms of discrimination against women belonging to ethnic and religious minorities (Libya).**

146. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of France was headed by François CROQUETTE, Ambassadeur pour les droits de l'Homme, Ministère de l'Europe et des affaires étrangères, and composed of the following members:

- S.E. Mme Elisabeth LAURIN, Ambassadeur, Représentant Permanent de la France auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève et des autres organisations internationales en Suisse;
- M. Jean-Christophe PEAUCELLE, Conseiller aux affaires religieuses, Ministère de l'Europe et des affaires étrangères;
- M. François GAVE, Représentant Permanent Adjoint de la France auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève et des autres organisations internationales en Suisse;
- Mme Florence CORMON-VEYSSIERE, Sous-directrice des droits de l'Homme et des affaires humanitaires, Ministère de l'Europe et des affaires étrangères;
- Mme Clarisse GERARDIN, Conseillère, Mission Permanente de la France auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève et des autres organisations internationales en Suisse;
- Mme Hélène PETIT, Conseillère, Mission Permanente de la France auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève et des autres organisations internationales en Suisse;
- M. Pierre LE GOFF, Attaché, Mission Permanente de la France auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève et des autres organisations internationales en Suisse;
- Mme Anna MAROS, Mission de coordination pour les droits de l'Homme, Ministère de l'Europe et des affaires étrangères;
- M. Adelin ROYER, Direction des Nations unies et des organisations internationales, sous-direction des droits de l'Homme, Ministère de l'Europe et des affaires étrangères;
- M. Pierre VINCENT, Direction des affaires juridiques, sous-direction des droits de l'Homme, Ministère de l'Europe et des affaires étrangères;
- M. Adrien BRIERE, Mission Permanente de la France auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève et des autres organisations internationales en Suisse;
- M. Frédéric POTIER, Délégué interministériel à la lutte contre le racisme, l'antisémitisme et la haine anti-LGBT;
- Mme Elisabeth MOIRON-BRAUD, Secrétaire générale de la Mission interministérielle pour la protection des femmes contre les violences et la lutte contre la traite des êtres humains;
- M. Manuel DEMOUGEOT, Directeur de cabinet, Délégation interministérielle à l'hébergement et à l'accès au logement;
- Mme Pascale LEGLISE, Cheffe du Service du conseil juridique et du contentieux, Direction des libertés publiques et des affaires juridiques, Ministère de l'Intérieur;
- M. Michel AMIEL, Adjoint au chef du service des affaires internationales et européennes, Direction générale des étrangers en France, Ministère de l'intérieur;
- Mme Elisa SIDGWICK, Consultante juridique au Bureau du droit et du contentieux européen, international et institutionnel, Ministère de l'Intérieur;
- Mme Béatrice BOSSARD, Sous-directrice de la justice pénale générale, Direction des affaires criminelles et des grâces, Ministère de la Justice;

- M. Romain PERAY, Sous-directeur des missions de la direction de l'administration pénitentiaire, Ministère de la Justice;
- Mme Muriel EGLIN, Sous-directrice des missions de protection judiciaire et d'éducation de la direction de la protection judiciaire de la jeunesse, Ministère de la Justice;
- Mme Karine GILBERG, Cheffe du bureau de l'expertise et des questions institutionnelles, Délégation des affaires européennes et internationales du Ministère de la Justice;
- Mme Christine PILTANT, Adjointe à la sous-directrice du droit international et du droit européen, Ministère des Armées;
- Mme Karen MARTINON, Conseillère parlementaire et diplomatique de la Secrétaire d'Etat chargée des Personnes Handicapées, Ministère des Solidarités et de la Santé;
- Mme Nathalie NIKITENKO, Déléguée aux affaires européennes et internationales, Ministère des Solidarités et de la Santé;
- M. Pascal FROUDIERE, Adjoint du chef du bureau des affaires européennes et internationales, direction générale de la cohésion sociale, Ministère des Solidarités et de la Santé;
- Mme Isabelle HURDUBAE, Chargée de Mission pour les affaires multilatérales, les Philippines et l'Océanie, Ministère de la Culture;
- Mme Françoise PETREAULT, Sous-Directrice de la vie scolaire, des établissements et des actions socio-éducatives, Direction générale de l'enseignement scolaire, Ministère de l'Éducation nationale;
- M. Jean-Pierre BALCOU, Sous-directeur des affaires juridiques et institutionnelles à la Direction générale de l'Outre-mer, Ministère des Outre-Mer.